

BUDGET INCREASE TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION - OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY 200037

Targeted Food Assistance to Support Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups and Enhance Livelihoods in the West Bank

Start date: 1/1/2011

End date: 31/12/2013

Extension period: 6 months

New end date: 31/12/2014

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	88,425,473	10,760,592	99,186,065
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	55,144,645	5,628,652	60,773,297
Capacity Development & Augmentation	1,247,105	777,500	2,024,605
DSC	18,251,554	2,731,370	20,982,924
ISC	11,414,814	1,392,868	12,807,682
Total cost to WFP	174,483,592	21,290,982	195,774,574

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. The West Bank PRRO 200037 “Targeted Food Assistance to Support Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups and Enhance Livelihoods in the West Bank” is implemented in a context of ongoing protracted conflict, which is characterized by six decades of political instability that led to economic stagnation in the West Bank although the humanitarian aid has prevented further deterioration in food security. Approximately 19 percent of the West Bank population remains unable to meet daily food requirements. Military occupation, dependency on imported food, weak agricultural infrastructure and low production levels are hindering future food security.
2. PRRO 200037 aims to meet immediate food needs, enhance food consumption and improve dietary diversity. It promotes long-term resilience by supporting the re-establishment of agricultural livelihoods in areas affected by conflict.
3. The budget revision for the PRRO 200037 will:
 - extend the operation in time from 1 July to 31 December 2014
 - increase the budget by US\$ 21,290,982 including:
 - Additional 14,420 MT in food transfers, valued at US\$ 8,080,508;
 - Additional value-based voucher transfers of US\$ 5,228,652; and,
 - Additional indirect support costs (ISC) of US\$ 1,392,868.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

1. This PRRO “Targeted Food Assistance to Support Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups and Enhance Livelihoods in the West Bank” (200037) started in January 2011. WFP assists the non-refugee population while the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNWRA) targets registered refugees.
2. The activities are a synergy of relief and recovery, with a greater emphasis on relief due to the livelihood constraints caused by the continued occupation of the West Bank. The relief component aims to address immediate food needs and enhance food consumption and dietary diversity of the most vulnerable non-refugee population through food and voucher distributions. The recovery component aims to: (i) support the re-establishment of agricultural livelihoods and food security in communities most affected by the conflict, through voucher transfers and through school feeding; and (ii) support the Palestinian Authority’s (PA’s) social safety net with tools to predict and reduce hunger, enhance government capacity, and use WFP’s purchasing power to expand domestic production.
3. Under the unconditional activities, WFP targets people falling below the deep poverty line and with poor or borderline food consumption scores, while the conditional activity targets people falling below the relative poverty line,¹ or with a poor or borderline food consumption scores.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

4. The 2012 Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey (SEFSEC)² found that the prevalence of food insecurity³ in the West Bank for non-refugees is 18 percent, or 324,604 non-refugees classified as food-insecure. The average household devotes 47 percent of its monthly expenditure to food and employs negative coping strategies to meet basic food requirements.⁴
5. The Palestinian economy is service-oriented, with low productive investment supported by a small and shrinking productive base. Much of the economic activity is heavily dependent on external support. Political and economic separation between West Bank, East Jerusalem and Gaza Strip has eroded markets and employment opportunities.
6. In the West Bank, 60 percent of the land, including 85 percent of grazing land and the richest agricultural area, remains under Israeli civil and security control. The closure regime in Area C, where Palestinians face severe movement restrictions, results in poor access to public services and productive land. The West Bank Barrier has resulted in loss of land and agricultural assets, particularly for Palestinians living in the Seam Zone.⁵

¹ The national deep poverty line reflects a budget of basic needs for a family that considers household consumption in three categories of goods and services: food, clothing and housing. The relative poverty line takes into account nine categories. The relative poverty line and the deep poverty line (for a reference household of two adults and three children) in 2012 are New Israeli Shekel (NIS) 2,293 and NIS1,832 respectively (US\$1 = NIS3.6, 2013).

² WFP/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), *Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey Report. West Bank and Gaza Strip, Palestine, 2012*.

³ Food insecurity is calculated based on the total household level of income (cash, own production and assistance) and total household level of expenditure.

⁴ Coping strategies in the West Bank include: 36 percent avoid paying bills, putting themselves further into debt; 9 percent sell assets; 6 percent limit education and use of health services to reduce expenses; and 28 percent reduce food expenditure, resulting in a deterioration of the quantity and quality of food consumed.

⁵ Area C refers to areas in the West Bank under full Israeli civil and security control. Palestinians living in Area C face limited movement, poor access to public services and the need for Israeli permission for construction work. In addition to Area C, the 1994 Oslo Accords defined Area A (full Palestinian civil and security control) and Area B (full Palestinian civil control and joint Israeli-Palestinian security control) in the West Bank. The Seam Zone refers to land between the West Bank Barrier and the 1967 border. A map shows areas A, B and C in Annex III.

7. Food insecurity is high throughout the West Bank, where the food insecurity level in Areas A/B, and C is 19 to 20 percent, with households headed by women being the most food insecure (25 percent).⁶ Between 2012 and 2013, unemployment remained around the same level of about 19 percent.
8. According to the PA Ministry of Health data, wasting and stunting rates in Palestine are within acceptable levels based on WHO thresholds. Nevertheless, Palestine is facing significant problems of anemia and overweight/obesity among children and women: anemia is considered as a severe public health problem, while overweight among women and children are alarming.⁷
9. WFP complies with the extensive PA national fortification policy by fortifying all in-kind food assistance commodities. These efforts complement national and humanitarian campaigns targeting vulnerable groups (pregnant and lactating women and children) with micronutrients. For example, the PA is distributing iron supplements for pregnant women and children under 12 months through the MoH health clinics. WFP complies strictly with the National Fortification Programme by following the MoH's fortification standards in fortifying wheat flour and iodizing salt, as well as in fortifying biscuits and UHT milk for the school feeding project. Additionally, WFP conducts a Nutrition Awareness Sessions in Gaza targeting voucher female beneficiaries to raise health and nutrition awareness amongst beneficiaries by covering several topics such as the healthy eating habits, micronutrient deficiencies, and malnutrition. Both the PA and the humanitarian community are united around efforts to reduce anemia and overweight levels amongst the population. Despite decades of interventions, anemia levels continue to slowly rise and WFP is one of many actors working together to ensure vulnerable populations have an adequate micronutrient intake.
10. Humanitarian assistance has prevented a further deterioration in food security, yet more than one in four households remains food insecure even with the assistance provided.⁸ Palestinian households continue to be vulnerable to fluctuating prices and incomes. The consumer price index (CPI) in the West Bank as a whole rose 3.1 percent in 2013 compared to 2012. The price of wheat flour is 56 percent higher in the West Bank than the price in 2005,⁹ and other staple foods have followed a similar trend over a five-year period¹⁰, due in large part to high fuel prices and dependence on imported goods. Using 2010 as the base year, the real daily wage in the West Bank increased by 3 percent in 2012. Noting that 36.2 percent of wage employees in the private sector receive less than minimum wage in Palestine, given the relatively high levels of poverty, the rise in real wages has likely increased the numbers of working poor¹¹ under such conditions; having a job does not necessarily protect a household from poverty or food insecurity.

⁶ WFP/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), *Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey Report. West Bank and Gaza Strip, Palestine, 2012*.

⁷ Ministry of Health National Nutrition Surveillance Report 2012; Results of the Ministry of Health and UNICEF-led Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) are expected in the 3rd quarter 2014 and will provide additional nutritional data to compare with national 2013 nutritional indicators: Anemia percentage among children 9-12 months 57 percent and pregnant women in Gaza 68 percent; Overweight among school children (BMI) 18.7 percent and among women 32.5 percent. Stunting is 11.5 percent.

⁸ WFP/FAO/UNRWA. *Socio-economic and food security Survey Report. West Bank and Gaza Strip, Palestine, 2012*.

⁹ Data from PCBS, prices from 2005 average to 2012 average (second six months) of Haifa White Wheat Flour (average price of a 60 kg bag of flour). In 2005, flour cost NIS108/bag in the West Bank. In 2012, it increased to NIS166/bag in the West Bank.

¹⁰ For the same reporting period, in the West Bank, rice increased by 26 percent and sugar by 61 percent.

¹¹ In 2011, PCBS estimated that 22 percent of working Palestinians were poor, 16 percent in the West Bank and 35 percent in Gaza. See "On the occasion of May First, International Workers Day," press release, 30 April 2012.

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

11. This budget increase and extension-in-time will allow WFP to continue interventions for an additional six months to support 329,000 beneficiaries until 31 December 2014, while providing sufficient time for the preparation of a new PRRO that will cover relief and recovery activities in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and which would be aligned to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the Palestinian Authority National Development Plan (2014-2016) and the Social Protection Sector Strategic Plan (2014-2016), which advocate for a gradual restructuring of food assistance over the next four years in favour of food assistance through the progressive use of cash, vouchers and other social protection assistance tools.
12. Activities in 2014 will continue as follows:

Relief:

- In collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs, support targeted vulnerable groups through direct food assistance or e-vouchers (for an urban sub-set of beneficiaries).
- In collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs, provide institutional feeding targeting those living in homes for the elderly, orphanages and shelters.
- Support vulnerable populations not assisted by the Ministry of Social Affairs with food distributions (for most vulnerable rural groups) and e-vouchers (for most vulnerable urban and semi urban groups), the secondary impact of the voucher programme is support to the local economy as most of the commodities of the voucher basket are locally produced
- In collaboration with UNRWA, provide food assistance for marginalized herders in Area C.

Recovery:

- Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and food assistance-for-training (FFT) activities using vouchers to target poor and unskilled workers affected by the West Bank barrier - for example, through support to water and land conservation and agriculture. The FFA programme will support the Ministry of Agriculture priorities through the “Greening Palestine” project, water harvesting, land rehabilitation and reclamation. The selection of the activities will be based on the Ministry of Agriculture priorities at the field level and in consultation with the local committees at the village level.
- School feeding in vulnerable areas, including the Seam Zone and Area C, to provide an early-morning snack of fortified biscuits and milk to schoolchildren. In addition, parents and teachers will participate in health and nutrition awareness-raising activities in line with the Ministry of Education’s strategy.

13. In the second half of 2014, WFP will continue the work on the strategic programme area, which is in alignment with the November 2011 ‘WFP Policy on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management’. The primary focus of the Country Office intervention is to improve and enhance the Disaster Risk Management capacities of the Palestine Civil Defence Agency (PCDA) and to enhance community resilience. The three thematic areas of this initiative reflect WFP’s cluster lead mandates: logistics, emergency IT/telecommunications, food security, and the linked information management process. This capacity development project is a direct response to a formal governmental request and is part of an overall UN collaboration and joint programming on disaster risk management. The WFP intervention will primarily focus on building institutional DRR/preparedness capacity, while also reaching out at the community level through DRR awareness campaigns and community volunteer trainings and capacity building. The main partner for this capacity intervention will be the PCDA under the Ministry of Interior and its counterparts on the governorate

level. The intervention is in close coordination and consultation with UNDP, OCHA, UNOPS and UNRWA.

14. The proposed activities aim to:

- a. meet urgent food and nutrition needs of vulnerable people and communities and strengthen the capacity of governments and regional organizations and enable the international community to prepare for, assess and respond to shocks (Strategic Objective 1 - Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies);
- b. support or restore food security and nutrition of people and communities, contribute to stability, resilience and self-reliance, and assist governments and communities in establishing or rebuilding livelihoods, connecting to markets and managing food systems (Strategic Objective 2 - Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies); and,
- c. leverage purchasing power to connect smallholder farmers to markets, reduce post-harvest losses, support economic empowerment of women and men and transform food assistance into a productive investment in local communities (Strategic Objective 3 - Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs).

15. The PRRO will prioritise the most food-insecure populations and geographically marginalised areas identified through the annual food security assessment. In particular, populations most affected by acute poverty, the closures regime (Area C), the West Bank Barrier (Seam Zone), and rural areas near Israeli settlements. Targeting and provision of assistance will be needs-based and derived from the results of the proxy means testing formula (PMTF),¹² food consumption score, and poverty map. The activities in the West Bank will be implemented through three different modalities:

- Food: In the West Bank, rural/remote localities (such as herding and Bedouin localities) that do not have functioning markets or mobile phone network coverage will receive unconditional general food assistance. These beneficiaries generally depend heavily on wheat flour for their daily diet and often have livestock that produce milk for dairy consumption. Institutional feeding targeted to institutions under the national social safety net in the most food insecure areas based on their profile and capacity to provide on-site feeding. The targeted institutions include elderly homes, orphanages and rehabilitation centres.
- Vouchers: electronic food vouchers are targeted to households with poor food consumption scores to improve protein intake in urban or semi urban localities characterized by functioning markets, mobile phone coverage necessary for e-voucher program functionality, and higher reliance on store-bought bread and dairy products due to costly gas or electricity requirements for home food preparation.
- FFW and FFT will target unskilled workers, women and youth, and poor farmers through activities that restore livelihoods affected by the closure regime, protect assets, and support resilience to conflict, climatic, and economic shocks.

¹² PMTF is an instrument to estimate the household or individual welfare level to determine the person's eligibility for assistance, which predicts household expenditure on the basis on a number of easily observable characteristics. In Palestine, a unified PMTF is used for targeting as agreed by MoSA, World Bank, the EU and WFP.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY						
Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current	Increase/ Decrease	Revised	Revised Female	Revised Male
Relief						
Assistance to vulnerable groups under the Ministry of Social Affairs (<u>GFA Food</u>)	Households below the deep poverty line	81,000	(-1,000)	80,000	42,400	37,600
Assistance to vulnerable groups under the Ministry of Social Affairs (<u>GFA voucher</u>)	Households below the deep poverty line in urban areas	34,000	1,000	35,000	18,439	16,561
Institutional feeding (<u>GFA Food</u>)	Elderly, orphans, people in shelters in institutions under the Ministry of Social Affairs	10,000	0	10,000	5,127	4,873
Assistance for most vulnerable urban groups (<u>GFA voucher</u>)	Households below the deep poverty line in urban areas	63,000	(-28,000)	35,000	18,439	16561
Assistance for most vulnerable rural groups (<u>GFA Food</u>)	Assistance for most vulnerable rural groups (in-kind)	45,000	28,000	73,000	38,458	34,542
Assistance for marginalized herders in Area C (<u>GFA Food</u>)	Herders/Bedouins residing in Area C	30,000	0	30,000	15,805	14,195
Recovery						
School feeding	Schoolchildren in public schools	60,000	0	60,000	30,600	29,400
Food assistance for Work/ Training	Below the relative poverty line	11,500	(-5,500)	6,000	2,997	3,003
TOTAL		334,500		329,000	172,265	156,735
ADJUSTED TOTAL*		324,300		318,800¹³	167,068	151,732

* Around 17 percent of beneficiaries participating in school feeding also benefit from other WFP activities. The total has been adjusted to avoid overlap.

16. The 2014 number of beneficiaries for the food assistance programmes under the Ministry of Social Affairs will change from the second half of 2014 to align with current operational figures. The beneficiary caseloads for modalities “Assistance for most vulnerable urban

¹³ The total number of beneficiaries who will receive assistance through voucher is 76,000

groups (GFA voucher)” and “Assistance for most vulnerable rural groups (GFA Food)” will reflect a shift of 28,000 beneficiaries from voucher to food modality due to the common targeting mechanism, which gives the Palestine Country Office flexibility to shift GFA beneficiaries between assistance modalities responding to changing food insecurity requirements, market conditions, and donor funding available.

17. For the “food assistance for assets/training” component, the number of beneficiaries was reduced to allow WFP and partners to focus the program on key components of the workplan given the funding shortfalls for this programme.

TABLE 2: DAILY FOOD RATION/VOUCHER VALUE BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)							
	Most vulnerable groups		Institutional feeding	Herders in Area C	School Feeding	Unconditional Vouchers	Vouchers for Work/Training
	Ministry of Social Affairs	Rural					
Cereals	300	300	300	300			
Pulses	15	15	15	15			
Vegetable oil	15	15	15	15			
Sugar	10	10	10	10			
Iodized Salt	5	5	5	5			
Date Bars					60		
UHT Milk					154		
Voucher (US\$/person/month)						US\$11	US\$16.91
TOTAL	345	345	345	345	214	US\$11	US\$16.91
Total kcal/day	1,273	1,273	1,273	1,273	351		
% kcal from protein	10	10	10	10	25		
% kcal from fat	19	19	19	19	37		

18. The food ration and voucher value will be maintained at the same levels as the current project throughout 2014 for all activities.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

19. WFP Palestine will follow standard WFP procurement procedures in procuring commodities from the most cost-effective markets whether international, regional or local, while supporting local production and market structures in line with WFP’s strategy in Palestine. Salt and milk will be procured in the West Bank, while fortified date bars will be purchased in Gaza. Vegetable oil, pulses, and sugar will be purchased regionally and internationally. At least 30 percent of wheat flour is expected to be purchased locally with the remaining amounts purchased internationally or regionally.
20. The revised food and voucher requirements by activity for 2014, compared with 2011-13, are shown in Table 3 below.

TABLE 3: FOOD AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY

Activity	Food requirements (mt)		Voucher requirements (US\$)	
	Commodity, Cash, Voucher	Current 2011-2013	Increase 2014	Revised total
Assistance to vulnerable groups under the Ministry of Social Affairs and institutional feeding (GFA Food)	Commodity	67,248	6,176	73,424
Assistance for most vulnerable rural groups (GFA Food)	Commodity	28,632	5,533	34,165
Assistance for marginalized herders in Area C (GFA Food)	Commodity	19,153	1,863	21,016
School Feeding	Commodity	9,323	848	10,171
Contingency	Commodity	1,007	-	-
TOTAL	Commodity	125,363	14,420	139,683
Assistance to vulnerable groups under the Ministry of Social Affairs (GFA Voucher)	Voucher	8,183,895	\$2,310,000	10,493,895
Assistance for most vulnerable urban groups (GFA Vouchers)	Voucher	34,493,334	\$2,310,000	36,803,334
Food Assistance for Work/Training	Voucher	10,402,416	\$608,652	11,011,068
TOTAL	Voucher	53,079,645	5,228,652	58,308,297

Hazard / Risk Assessment and Preparedness Planning

21. Key risks that may impact WFP's operation include a deterioration of the security and political situations in Palestine and/or natural disasters that disrupt livelihoods. This risk may arise from regional instability, collapse of PA and de facto government, collapse of the peace negotiations, or volatility of commodity, fuel and shipping prices. Lack of rapid response mechanisms may delay emergency response. The Palestine Country Office has fully implemented the corporate emergency preparedness and response package. It will maintain a focus on contingency planning; re-assessment, monitoring and mitigation of risks; security training; and enhancing communications and collaboration with partners. WFP remains ready for direct implementation, in the case of a collapse of PA institutions and/or long strike of PA staff, or in case of pull out of international NGOs.
22. Other significant risks include reduced funding and increased donors restrictions through rigidity of rules and regulations and policies and strict earmarking. Maintaining strong donor relationships combined with targeted fundraising will help to ensure critical programmes are funded. Strengthened relations with traditional donors through tailored communications, meetings, field visits will be core components of WFP's outreach activities. In the West Bank, security incidents include clashes between Palestinian and Israeli forces, protests against the West Bank Barrier and violence between Israeli settlers and Palestinians. WFP mitigates these risks through preparedness actions such as prepositioning of contingency stock in the West Bank; thorough situation monitoring and market monitoring; and inter-agency resource mobilization.
23. All WFP offices and warehouses comply with minimum operating security standards (MOSS) and minimum security telecommunications standards. WFP vehicles are MOSS-

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>	-	-	
Cereals	11,722	4,976,320	
Pulses	521	381,966	
Oil and fats	529	613,228	
Mixed and blended food	238	380,160	
Others	1,410	1,728,833	
Total Food Transfer	14,420	8,080,508	
External Transport		472,859	
LTSH		1,687,498	
ODOC Food		519,728	
Food and Related Costs ¹⁴			10,760,592
C&V Transfers		5,228,652	
C&V Related costs		400,000	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs			5,628,652
Capacity Development & Augmentation			777,500
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			17,166,744
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			2,731,370
Total Direct Project Costs			19,898,114
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) ¹⁵			1,392,868
TOTAL WFP COSTS			21,290,982

¹⁴ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

¹⁵ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	432,970
General service staff **	1,242,500
Danger pay and local allowances	-
Subtotal	1,675,470
Recurring and Other	360,000
Capital Equipment	95,000
Security	275,000
Travel and transportation	245,900
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring¹	80,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	2,731,370

* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

** Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff- General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

ANNEX I-C

TRANSFER BY COMPONENT								
	Assistance to vulnerable groups under the Ministry of Social Affairs and institutional feeding (GFA Food)	Assistance for most vulnerable rural groups) (GFA Food)	Assistance for marginalized herders in Area C (GFA Food)	School feeding	Assistance to vulnerable groups under the Ministry of Social Affairs (GFA Voucher)	Assistance for most vulnerable urban groups (GFA Vouchers)	Voucher for Work/Voucher for Training	Total
Food Transfers (mt)	6,176	5,533	1,863	848	0	0	0	14,420
Food Transfers (US\$)	4,679,145	4,191,986	1,411,471	642,473				10,925,075
C&V Transfers (US\$)					2,310,000	2,310,000	608,652	5,228,652
Capacity Development &	777,500							

* This is to CP operation only and it shows the transfer by component

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK: Palestine PRRO 200037

CROSS-CUTTING RESULTS AND INDICATORS		
Result	Indicators	Assumptions/risks
GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved	Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees <u>Target:</u> > 50% Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash or voucher distribution <u>Target:</u> > 60% Proportion of assisted women, men or both women and men who make decisions over the use of cash, vouchers or food within the household <u>Target:</u> > 50%	Funding availability for targeted interventions

PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme sites <u>Target:</u> 90% Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) <u>Target:</u> 80%	Adequacy of distribution points Partners' staff have the technical skills to manage and organize distributions
PARTNERSHIP: Food assistance interventions coordinated and partnerships developed and maintained	Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners <u>Target:</u> 14% (1 activity out of 7) Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services <u>Target:</u> 1 Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organization, international financial institutions and regional development banks) <u>Target:</u> TBD ¹⁷	Appropriate partners continue to be present and operational
Results-Chain (Logic Model)	Performance Indicators	Risks, Assumptions
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies Goals: 1: Meet urgent food and nutrition needs of vulnerable people and communities and reduce undernutrition to below emergency levels 3: Strengthen the capacity of governments and regional organizations and enable the international community to prepare for, assess and respond to shocks <u>Components:</u> GFA in West Bank (food or vouchers) and support to Palestinian Civil Defense		

¹⁷ To be determined in May/June 2014.

<p>Outcome 1.1 Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</p>	<p>1.1.1 Food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head Target: Proportion of targeted households with poor FCS Baseline: 9% Target: 7.2%¹⁸</p> <p>1.1.2 Diet diversity score, disaggregated by sex of household head Target: Increased diet diversity score of targeted households Baseline: 5 Target: 6</p>	<p>Political and security environments improve Beneficiaries will use cash saved from food/voucher assistance to buy other complementary, nutritious food items to supplement their diet</p>
<p>Outputs 1.1.1 Food, nutritional products, and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>1.1.1.a Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, and vouchers, as % of planned Target: 263,000</p> <p>1.1.1.b Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned Target: 11,985 MT</p> <p>1.1.1.c Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries disaggregated by sex and beneficiary category, as % of planned Target: 100% (US\$ 3,696,000)</p>	<p>Target population participates in identification, planning, implementation and maintenance of project activities Appropriate partners are selected for implementation Partners' commitments are honored Access to distribution points is secured No pipeline breaks occur WFP and partners respect field-level agreements to enable programme to function smoothly WFP partners have adequate human resources capacity for planning, monitoring and accountability of the project Food items are readily available in</p>

¹⁸ The FCS target implies a 20 percent reduction and is below the corporate target due to continuous political instability in the country.

		shops upon presentation of vouchers Security incidents do not affect shopkeepers or beneficiaries directly Staple food prices remain stable Fuel prices remain stable
Outcome 1.2 National institutions, regional bodies and the humanitarian community are able to prepare for, assess and respond to emergencies	1.2.A Emergency preparedness and response capacity index (EPCI) Target: Increased index, based on initial assessment ¹⁹	Political situation remains relatively stable
Output 1.2.1 Emergency management capacity created or supported	1.2.1.a Number of technical assistance activities provided by type 1.2.1.b Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training	Palestinian Civil Defense cooperation and commitment is strong
Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies Goals: 1: Support or restore food security and nutrition of people and communities and contribute to stability, resilience and self-reliance 2: Assist governments and communities in establishing or rebuilding livelihoods, connecting to markets and managing food systems Components: FFA/FFT in West Bank (vouchers), school feeding, and government capacity development to support the state-building plan (Palestinian Authority's social safety net and food security monitoring system)		
Outcome 2.1 Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households	2.1.A Food consumption score, disaggregated by sex of household head Target: Proportion of targeted households with poor/borderline FCS Baseline: 29% Target: 23.2 ²⁰ 2.1.B Diet diversity score, disaggregated by sex of	Beneficiaries use cash saved from food/voucher assistance to buy other complementary, nutritious food items to supplement their diet Closures do not increase

¹⁹ Baseline and target values will be set upon receiving the methodology for EPCI

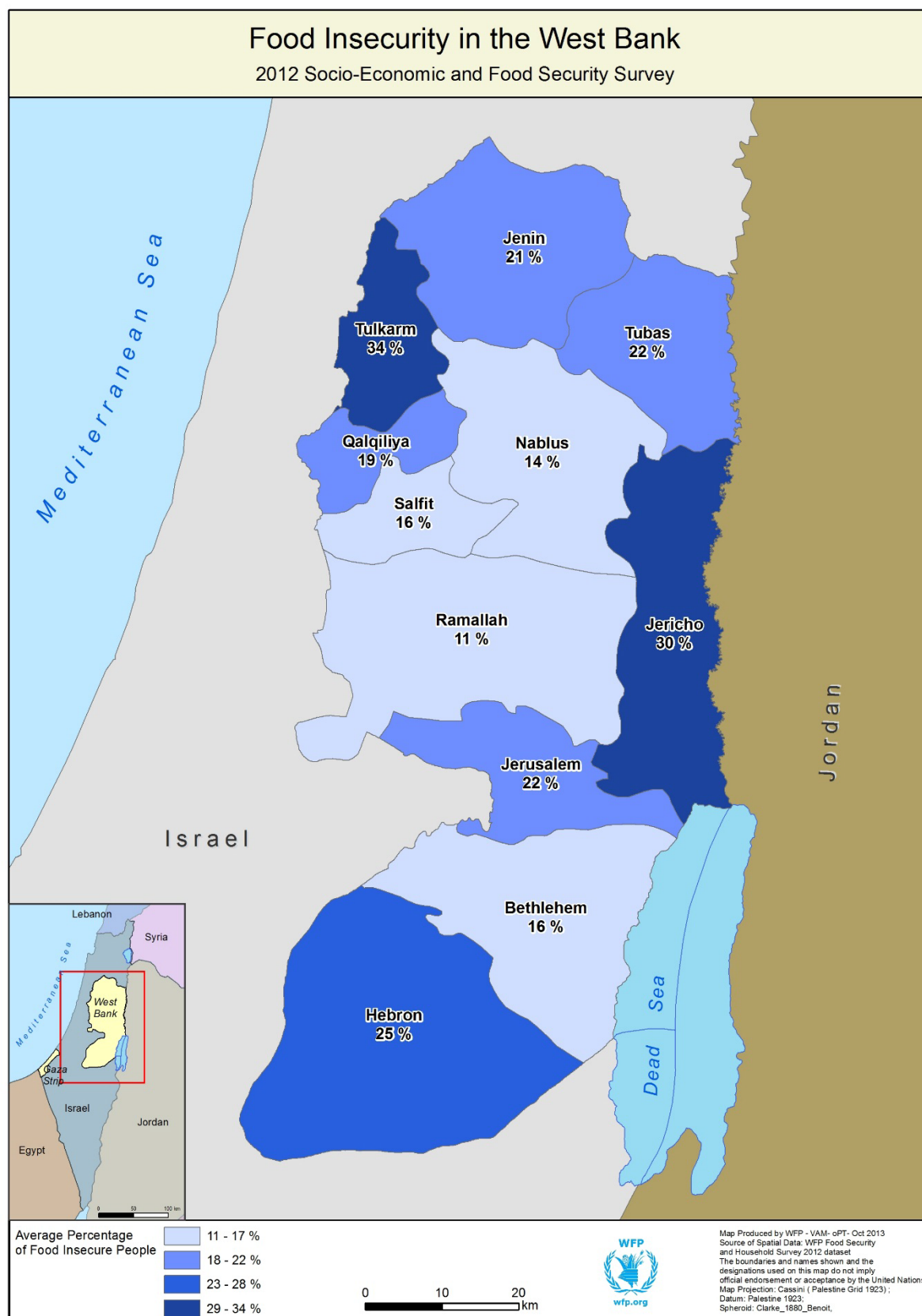
²⁰ The FCS target implies a 20 percent reduction and is below the corporate target due to continuous political instability in the country

	household head Target: Increased diet diversity score of targeted households Baseline: 5 Target: 6	
Output 2.1.1 Food, nutritional products and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries	<p>2.1.1.a. Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, and vouchers, as % of planned Target: FFA/FFT beneficiaries: 6,000 School feeding 60,000 children</p> <p>2.1.1.b Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned Target: 848 MT</p> <p>2.1.1.c Total value of vouchers distributed (expressed in food/cash) transferred to targeted beneficiaries as % of planned Target: US\$ 608,652</p> <p>2.1.1.d Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools) as % of planned Target: 253 schools</p>	<p>Target population participates in identification, planning, implementation and maintenance of project activities Appropriate partners are selected for implementation Partners' commitments are honoured Access to distribution points is secured No pipeline breaks occur WFP and partners respect field-level agreements to enable programme to function smoothly WFP partners have adequate human resources capacity for planning, monitoring and accountability of the project Food items are readily available in shops upon presentation of vouchers Security incidents do not affect shopkeepers or beneficiaries directly Staple food prices remain stable Fuel prices remain stable Schools continue to function properly</p>
Outcome 2.2 Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure	2.2.A Community asset score Target: 80% of targeted communities have community assets over baseline	<p>Political and security environments remain relatively stable</p> <p>Palestinian Authority financial crisis</p>

	2.2.B Retention rate of boys and girls Target: 90% retention of enrolled boys and girls	eases and full payment of salaries is made to Ministry of Education staff Budget allocations to basic education are adequate and timely
Output 2.2.1 Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities	2.2.1.a Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	Raw materials and tools are accessible to target areas Communities participate actively in maintaining assets created Qualified trainers are available
Outcome 2.3 Capacity developed to address national food insecurity needs	2.3.A National capacity index (NCI) Target: NCI score 12 for social safety net Target: NCI Score 15 for food security monitoring system	Political situation remains relatively stable Willingness and cooperation of Ministry of Social Affairs to develop an M&E system and include the food consumption score in its targeting mechanism.
Output 2.3.1 National systems for monitoring trends in food security and nutrition strengthened	2.3.1 a Number of government counterparts trained in collection and analysis of food and nutrition security data Target: 20 staff 2.3.1 b Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support Target: one yearly report	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics technical staff participate actively
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs Goals: 2: Leverage purchasing power to connect smallholder farmers to markets, reduce post-harvest losses, support economic empowerment of women and men and transform food assistance into a productive investment in local communities Component: Support local economy using WFP's purchasing power to expand domestic production and support local supply chains		

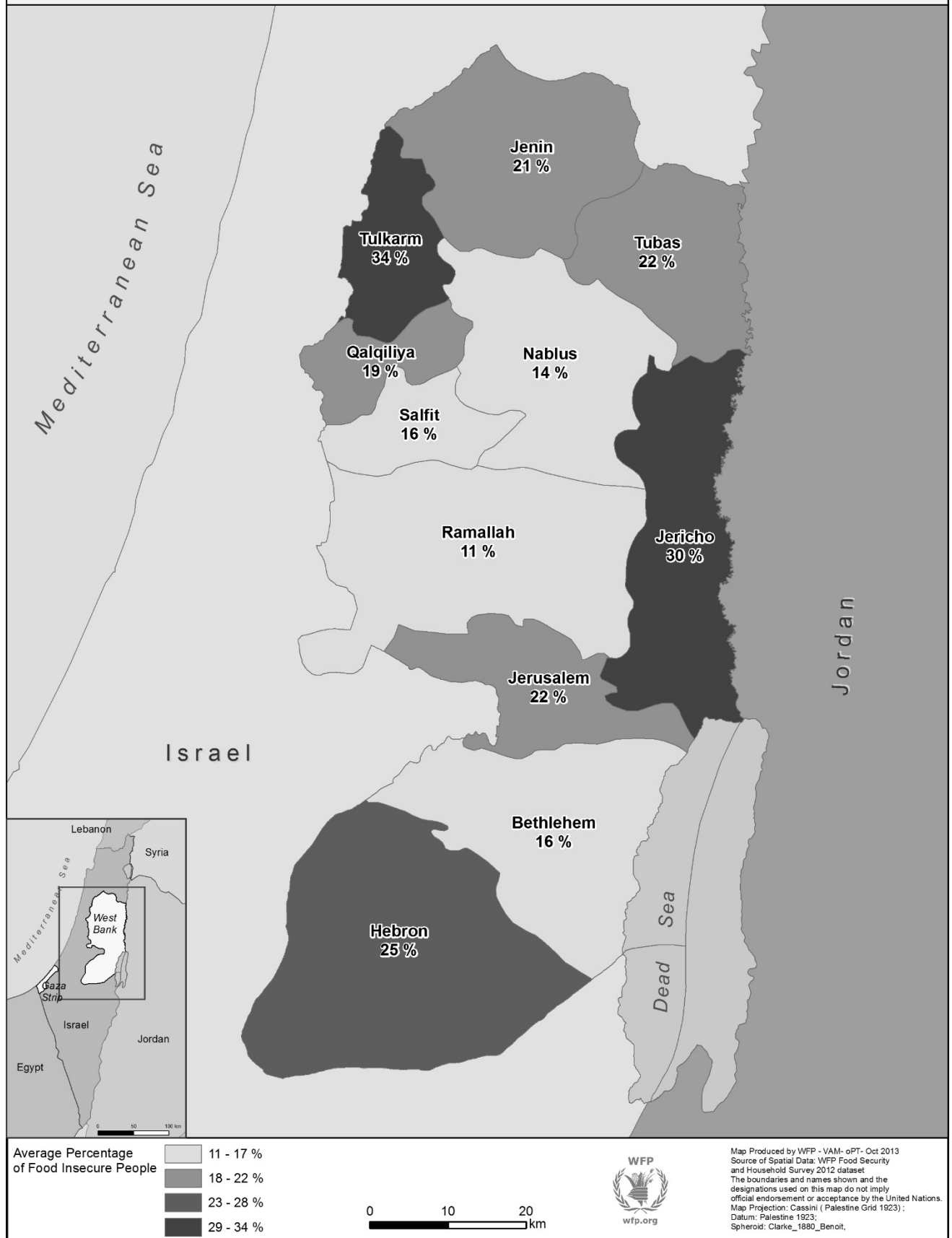
Outcome 3.1 Increased marketing opportunities for producers and traders of agricultural products and food at the regional, national and local levels	3.1.A Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country <u>Target:</u> 100% (12,834 MT) 3.1.B Fortified food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of fortified food distributed by WFP in-country <u>Target:</u> 100% (3,106 MT)	Competitive prices prevail at regional and national levels
Output 3.1.1 Increased WFP food purchase from regional, national and local markets and smallholder farmers	3.1.1.a Quantity of food purchased locally through local and regional purchases (in mt) <u>Target:</u> 3,106 MT	Food is available locally in sufficient quantity and quality

MAP



Food Insecurity in the West Bank

2012 Socio-Economic and Food Security Survey



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCS	food consumption score
FSMS	food security monitoring system
GFA	general food assistance
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
NCI	national capacity index
NDP	national development plan
NIS	New Israeli Shekel
PA	Palestinian Authority
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
UNDAF	United Nation Development Assistance Framework
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
WFP	United Nations World Food Programme